## THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-IN EPOITY.

Befere Judge ch.pman. At the opening of the court yesterias merning there was a very large attendance of the legal profession present, engaged in a heavy calendar of equity cases. As there was no case ready to go to a jury, the meers present were discharged till eleven o'clock this movaing.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

e of the United States vs. Demas Barnes which was first brought up for examination some three operly marked. From the explanatory statement for a defence that the omission to mark the packages in the character of the contents was purely accidental, the evidence given that the greatest care and presidents were always taken by the decendant and his rise in this particular, the Commissioner dramissed the implant. Air Joseph Bell appeared for the government; far. W. Button for the defendant.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury-The Gondition of the Prisons and Public

d Jury appeared before this court vesterday

and made the following presentment:g and made the following presentable:

in addition to the discharge of the duties speimposed upon them, they have, of their own,

y vinited a number of the public institutions and
gated their condition and management as caretheir very limited time and the pressure of other
ments would permit. The conclusions at which
tre arrived they desire briefly to submit to your
and to the public.

and a number of station houses, several institutions will now be referred to in r in which they are above enumerated.—
ity Prison, popularly known as the Tombs, is a to the metropolis, and none are more earsest in the metropolis, and none are more earsest in diming it than the public authorities charged administration. Its accommodations for prise deplorably insufficient. The number that can evily longed in it is 120; the average number confined there is 350, and during the number is ly increased to 450. Five persons are someticed in one cell, varying in dimensions from 9 of feet 8 inches to 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, oral evils of such a condition of things are as the physical, and both are too shocking to dilate d almost to contemplate. We are unable to ywant of care or attention upon the part of the of the prison in doing all that can be done for and cleanliness under such unfavorable circum—

d of water formerly known as the Collect, is unaing very damp.

In ower tier of cells is infested with rais, which come
bugh the soil pipes. Their incursions may not be so
tout as have been represented in sensational
aper statements; but we have the testimony of
the Commissioners as to their existence, and as to
neaccessful efforts which have been made, by the
uction of cats and dogs into the prison, to get rid
em. And yet we are unable to assent that the
as is necessarily an unbinaithy place of residence,
ital statistics certainly do not show it. Of 42,621
as confined there last year only minet en died; and
pidemics which have swept the city have always
d this establishment. Its medical administration
resented as being most excellent.

Jury carnestly recommend the construction of a
and adequate prison in some other part of the city
ace of the Tombs. During the, first year after the
ruction of the Tombs was completed, 1838, the
age number of persons confined within its wails was.

The population of the city was then only about
600 in 1840 it was 312,522. The Five Points in the
sediate vicinity of the prison was then the centre of
c. Crime in large and rapidly growing cities is
ratory, and the present centre of crime in New
k is remote from where it was thirty years ago. It
ow probably west of Broadway, netween Canal and
ecker streets. But if, notwithstanding the views
che have presented, the construction of a new
son is deemed incompetent at this time, we meist
t decency requires that at least, the accommodations
the Tombs be extended and improved. This can be

are informed that suitable rooms for the use of our, and the Poince Magistrates of the Third Dis-are easily obtained in the neighborhood, at a ate expense. If the humane citizens of New York

their City Prison, the responsibility and the shame will be theirs. It is a relief to turn from the consideration of such an institution to that of one presenting in every particular so agreeable a contrast to it as does Believue Hospital. We doubt if any other capital in the world can boast of such admirably situated, arranged and managed charity hospitals as New York possesses. At Believue we did not obtain our information exclusively from commissioners, physicians, wardens or employed, but we conversed privately and freely with the immatea. We informed ourselves as carefully as possible about the food, attendance, sanitary provisions, &c., and there is nothing that we can speak of in terms other than those of praise. The experience of the late war has caused the introduction of many improvements in hospital management, and in so far as they are applicable to a civil too-pital they have been introduced at Believue. The number of beds here is one thousand, and the number of patients annually treated, medically and surgically, about eight thousand. The halls, wards, kitchens, &c., are kept most scropulously clean, and the atmosphere throughout the whole establishment is as fresh and pure as in the most fastidious gentleman's private residence; and yet it is full of people, who, on their entrance, are reeking with every imaginable foulness. The nurseries on Randall's laiand are probably better known and appreciated by our citizens than any other of our public institutions.

yet it is full of people, who, on their entrance, are reeking with every imaginable founces. The nurseries on Randall's laiand are probably better known and appreciated by our citizens than any other of our public institutions.

Everything connected with them is an admirable that they cannot be spoken of in terms other than those of the highest praise. The system of moral, educational and physical training seems to be nearly perfect, and a more gratifying and affecting vinit to a nature of sensibility than that to Randall's Island cannot be easily conceived, and we make all the allowance for the fact that we saw everything in its holders aspect. The number of children now there is about eight hundred.

The Lunatic Asylim on Black well's Island contains about eight bundred patients. The building is an old one, and very inadequate to the accommodation of so large a number of persons.

Complaint is also made that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient heat and ventilation at the same time during old weather. We have no reason to believe that the management is other than humane and judicious and reasonably successful.

Of the Almshouse our examination was very superficial. Its immates are mostly old persons, incapable of work. The diet is lower than at any of the other public establishments. The number of paupers was 1,351 or the Else of March, exclusive of children in who called the Infant's Bureau, attached to the Almshor to the Charity Hospital. Of these there are now. The frightful mertailty among these children has already attracted public attention. The per centage of death smong the founditings was, last year, as large as 36 5-10.

It was explained to us that they are almost always in a dying condition when received; that the practice formerly obtained of sending them out to nurse; that the deaths under this system were so numerous that a change was made of local nurses employed; that towers kept especially for these infants, and that each was always fed with the misle of the facility of the

sould recommend that all the boys sent to the island as crummals or vactants be compelled to attend school teme portion of the day, and that it no school exists one be established as soon as coested. Excellent provisions are made for the education of the oursery children on Randar's Island by the school authorities of the Pwel'th ward, and a school has recently been established there for the tritting of diots, which is producing marked improvement in their cendition.

for the trition of idiots which is producing marked improvement in their condition.

The Jury made a very careful examination of the House for the lietention of Witnesses, in Mulberry Street. They found it very ample in respect of accommodation. The largest number of immates ever there at any one time time was one hundred and twenty-live. The present number is eleven—nine males and two females. All testify to the sufficiency and the good quality of the food. The ventilation is perceptibly very bad, and should be remedied.

Complaint was made to us that there exists no provision for washing clothes in the house. These who have friends or money can have their washing done outside; those who have neither are compelled to do their own washing. The inmates have the privilege of a corridor, a sitting room and a yard until unite o'clock in the evening, when they are compelled to retire to their rooms.

those who have neither, are compelled to do their own washing. The immates have the privilege of a corridor, a sitting room and a yard until nine o'clock in the evening, when they are compelled to retire to their rooms. The place is rather a gloomy one for the confinement of those who are not eriminals, and the want of occupation sooms to tell unfavorably upon some of them. There is what is called a library, composed of a few odd volumes of principally juvenile works—indifferent intellectual food for a matured mind. If the proprietors of our daily journals would distribute a few copies graduitously to those persons, it would be a good act. It would also be commendable if some benevolent private individual would furnish the inditation with a collection of books of travel, adventure, popular science, &c.

The jury devoted an entire evening to visiting a number of the police station houses in the city. They saw some of the best and some of the worst. The best are very good, and the worst are very bad. Among the former they may class those of the Sixth and Fifteenth precincts, and among the latter those of the Third and Pitth precincts. That of the Fifth precinct, situated in Loonard street, is a disgrace to the city and an unmittigated nussance. The admining building is boing torn down, and most of the ceits are in a consequent state of dispication. The nir is foul almost to multication. There are no water closet accommodations for either officers or precenter. It is absolutely inhuman to incarcerate a person not convicted of-erime in such a place.

The station house of the Third precent, on Chambers

disposition. The fir is foul almost to sufficiation. There are no water closed accommodations for either officers or prisoners. It is absolutely inhuman to incarcerate a person not convicted of-crime in such a place.

The station house of the Third precinct, on Chambers strict, is not much better, our is that of the Eighth precinct, on Wester street, with its damp, subterraneous coles. That of the Fourteenth precinct, on Spring street, is indifferent enough in every respect. Those four are believed to be the worst in the city. The jury were anxious to see the worst. In thus expressing their disapprobation of these places the jury do not mean to reflect unfavorably upon any of the captains or their subordinate officers. On the contrary, it appeared to them that they were all zealous in doing the best they could under the circumstances. Whitewash and chloride of lime seem to be used plentifully everywhere.

In many of those places the cell accommodation is very inadequate. We think that there should be separate corridors of cells for males and females. As it is, with the indiscriminate herding together, the night is frequently passed in obsence badinage between men and women, with perhaps young boys, arrested for a first crime as histeners or participators.

It is obvious to us that something should be done in the direction indicated. We think, too, that the cells should always be in a building detached from the station house proper, as is the case in the Sixth and Frifeenth precincts. More time and a more thorough investigation might lead to the suggestion of many more improvements. Attached to every station house there is a lodging house for the houseless poor. Here the shelter of a roof, a fire and a wooden platform to sleep on, are along furnished. Food is never given, except at the discretion of the captain, to a famishing mother and children. There are always separate rooms for males and females.

Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, informed us that he has frequently as many as two bundred applications

in charities, public and private, there are times in the most inclement weather, when the only means to obtain shelter is to commit a crime. It seems to us that this subject opens a wide field for judicious private benevolence. In conclusion, the jury venture to express the opinion that such visits as they have made may be productive of great good.

If they subserve no other purpose they assist the principal authorities in keeping their subordinates up to a proper standard of efficiency.

It is one year since the city prison and two years since the institutions on the Island had been previously visited by a Grand Jury. It is respectfully suggested that it be enjoined upon Grand Juries to make these visits frequently and periodically, and that it be not left to their voluntary action.

By order of the Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Fereman.

The Court then thanked the Grand Jury for the assistatity and discharged them from further attendance.

Criminal Business—The Cases of Wm. Schme-

case of his client was called, and some severe remarks ensued touching his apparent descrition of his client's interests. Mr. Johnson stated to the Court that his absence was entirely owing to a sudden and unforescen prostration from sickness, and his explanation was accepted as perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Johnson then took charge of the case for accused, who withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which was accepted. The prisoner was then remanded until Thursday next for sentence.

The case of John Kane, under an indictment for the orime of arron in the first degree, was next called, but owing to the absence of Attorney General Martindale, was further postponed until this morning.

## COURT OF BENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Russel.

EMPANELLING OF THE GRAND JUST. At the opening of the court yesterday morning the er permit the present disgraceful condition of Prison, the responsibility and the shame will like relief to turn from the consideration selected to act as foreman. The City Judge delivered a Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, which had just been discharged, was unable to furnish the Court with sufficient business. There were over one hundred and fifty cases to be disposed of during the next ten days, and his Honor expressed the hope that the Grand Jury

fifty cases to be disposed of during the next ten days, and his Honor expressed the hope that the Grand Jury would find indictments as rapidly as possible, in order that the Court might dispose of them during the present term. Assistant District Attorney Bedford conducted the prosecution.

LANCENIES AND BURGLARIES.

George W. Nerchant, charged with studing \$50 worth of jeweiry from Charles Sonnot, No. 44 Clinton street, on the 13th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Hughes, William Kilby and Thomas Gibney, indicted for a feloniom assault and battery, pleaded guilty to an assault. On Sunday, the 31st of March, they struck George W. Sherman, 187 Wooster street, and cut him in the eye with a pocket knife. At the request of counsel sentence was postponed.

A DISHONEY SENVANT.

Ellen Cosgrove, a domestic in the employ of Anthony Blath, No. 210 Delancey street, who stole \$100 worth of wearing apparel on the 7th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. She brought back most of the property, which induced the Judge to be lenieut. Penitentiary one year was the sentence.

Thomas Scutly and Joseph McMullen, jointly charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence. A man named John Orr (who is now in the State Prison) was concerned in the burglary, which was perpotrated upon the premises of Peter Duncan, No. 312 Ninth street, on the 1st inst. The complainant interceded in behalf of the boys, and the Court suspended judgment.

PALME PRITERCES.

Henry Holmes, an alleged bogue expressman, was indicted for obtaining twenty-five ceans from Mrs. J. L. Smith, 175 Sixth avenue, by representing to her that there was baggage to her address at pier 13 North river. He n'esded guilty to the charge, but sentence was postioned in order to afford his councel time to prepare indicated for obtaining twenty-five ceans from Mrs. J. L. Smith, 175 Sixth avenue, by representing to her that there

McLean, 1,241 Broadway. They were remanded for sentence.

James McGuire was tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny in stealing a \$100 Treasury note from the office of Julius Werner, 108 Greenwich street, on the 20th of April. He was well known to the police authorities as being connected with a gang of thieves. Judge Russel sentenced McGuire to the Sing Sing Prison for five years.

and gave up one of them on receiving from Mrs. Whithey \$7,000

Cross-examined by Mr. Burrill—I have in my passession, as security for the balance of the indebtedness, some sixty barrels of Boorbon whiskey—imitation Bourbon, which is worth to a whiskey man, I suppose, if the government tax was paid, \$1 50 a gainon.

Henry M. Connett, bookkeeper of the Chemical National Bank, aworn for complainant, testified—I have examined the books of the Chemical National Bank, and find an account kept there in the name of Wm. Whitney; the balance in the bank to his credit on saturday last, May 18, was \$20 18; the last deposit made was on the 5th day of April, 1867, of \$1.440.

Edwin B. Pease, sworn for complainant, testified:—I am the clerk of Ira Yeamans, Jr. of the Greenwich Street Mills; I delivered the 1,000 barrels of flour sold to Whitney & Farrar by Leigh & Bros, ; the account shown me is a correct statement of the neveral deliveres.

The further examination was adjourned till Wodnesday, May 22, 1867, at twelve M.

### COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Oyer and Terminer—Nos. 271, 945, 951, 1081, 851, 852, 249, 883, 541, 1433, 891, 1383, 1429, 641, 1275, 847, 1103, 859, 1297, 739. Part 2.—Adjourned to Wednosday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TREM.—Demurrers—No. 8. Issues of Law and Part.—Nos. 195, 199, 156, 156, 201, 129, 210, 216, 190, 216, 219, 183, 69, 130, 149, 192, 206, 220, 221.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER.—Nos. 43, 27, 42, Call

NUMB COURT-CHAMBERS.-Nos. 43, 27, 42. Call

No. 44
SDEAMOR COURT—UNIAMENT—NOS. 25, 7, 12
SDEAMOR COURT—UNIAMENT—NOS. 25, 7, 12
SDEAMOR COURT—THEL TREM.—Part 1—NOS. 2019, 2924, 3227, 2015, 3199, 3165, 3169, 2325, 3111, 3095, 2929, 3167, 3247, 2111, 1865. Part 2—Nos. 2056. 3308, 2752, 2022, 2994, 3184, 2932, 3114, 2040, 1496, 3112, 3214, 1428, 3037, 2004.

COMMON FLERA—TRIAL TREM.—Part 1—NOS. 611, 534. 590, 484, 634, 396, 684, 717, 673, 533, 607, 356, 621, 652, 094. Part 2—NOS. 504, 495, 1,242, 1,150, 289, 606, 1,198, 186, 285, 663, 722, 608, 708, 205, 702.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYM.—NOS. 23, 41, 47, 87, 55, 24, 26, 31, 39, 35, 38, 50, 56, 59.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The People against Abraham Stern, indicted on the charge of grand larceny; William L. Handy, bigamy; Hy Beeson and Theobald Miller, violation of the Excise law; Austin Allen, attempted burglary.

## BROOKLYN COURTS.

HINTER STATES CIRCUIT CONOT

also the condemnation to the United States of all property in the distillery where the article has been manufactured. The case came on in the above court yesterday, before a jury. Wm. H. Hollis for claimant (Gilkon), and B. F. Tracy for the United States. From the evidence given on the hearing, it appears that the claimant, Gilkon, rented the distillery, Nos. 5 and 7 Bergen street, from one Bowdon, in December last, and purchased the stills, machinery, &c., for the purpose of manufacturing spirits from molasses. In February he commenced operations and produced some two hundred and seventy galions previous to April 5, when hr. Vanderweker, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, seized the establishment on the allegation that Gilken had made false returns of the quantity of spirits produced, as well as the raw material on hand. From the evidence produced by both parties it seems that on the 1st and 2d of April two mashes were set. On the 4th one mash of two and a half tubs was run oft, and produced, according to the measurement in the cistern, thirteen inches of spirits; that on the following day, after the mashes from the other two tubs had been run off, the depth of spirits in the cistern was but thirteen inches. This seems to have been the ground for the seizure, inasmuch as it was apparent that the last run should have produced a large increase in the depth of the spirits of the cistern. The claimant's counsel delivered an able argument in favor of his client, and made an excellent case. Mr. Tracy entered into the statistics of the amount paid out for labor and material in the two months that the establishment was worked, and showed

should not be made to same. I he question for the jury to determine was whether the claimant had avoided the law. The present law provides (section 45) that if any whinkey or other article is found in the possession of any party, with the object of avoiding the revenue tax, it can be condemned, as well as other property. If the jury found that he claimant intended to avoid the tax, they must find a verdict for the government. If they found that he intended to pay the tax, they must find a verdict for the claimant. There was another section in the act, which required that a distiller must keep a book, in which he must record correct returns of his business. It was for the jury to decide whether the book kept by the claimant was a correct one. If they found it was correct, they should not go any further. If they find that he intended to avoid the payment of the \$2 tax, they must find a verdict for the defendant must be rendered. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock, who will bring in a verdict this morning.

Candemnations.

Returns of process in the following cases were made

Returns of process in the following cases were made yesterday afternoon:—
United States va. seventy-five barrels of whiskey.
United States va. one tin still, &c., seized on the premises of Patrick Sullivan, at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic streets.

No claimants appeared, and on motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Allen decrees were entered condemning the property.

The Bevlin Case.

The argument on the points raised by counsel for Devlin d. of the demursal to the indistreents found.

Devlin d. d., who demurred to the indictments found against them, was to have been heard yesterday afternoon, but as there was already a trial case in process the matter was postponed until to-day. Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court bench, and Judge Benedict will preside.

# UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S GUUNT.

The Alleged Interference with a Government Officer.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of Patrick Lawler, who is charged with having interfered with Joseph G. Hurd, a deputy collector, while the latter was in the act of making a seizure of while the latter was losepin G. Hurd, a deputy collector, while the latter was in the act of making a seizure of whiskey at Greenpoint, some time since, was again taken up resterday, when considerable testimony was elicited. Hurd testified that at the time in question he attempted to seize a wagon containing three barrels of whiskey falsely branded, when Lawler resisted him and being unable to accomplish his undertaking witness was compelled to desist, whereupon the party who was driving whipped up the horse and escaped in the direction of Hunter's Point. Other witnesses were examined and sorroborated Hurd's evidence. Counsel for defence moved for the discharge of Lawler on the ground that there was no conspiracy in the matter as far as be (Lawler; was concerned. Commissioner Newton remarked that he would not hold the defendant on the charge of conspiracy, but added that if the proceduling officer, Assistant United States Dustrict Attorney McGrath, could find any other provision of the statute under which Lawler could be held he would detain him. Otherwise his Bonor said he would have to discharge the accused from custody. An argument ensured as to whether any provision could be found in the statute applicable to this case, and ponding the argument the further hearing was adjourned until the 23d inst, at half-past ten A. M.

Owen Donelly, accused of having illicity distilled whiskey at No. 58 North Second street, E. D., was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Jones, the evidence elicited failing to show that he had been engaged in such business.

change was made of local nurses employed; that cows were apple span mily for these unfairs, and that each was were sape span mily for these unfairs, and that each was writestanding all that has been done the death rate continues undiminished. It seemed to us that most of the worthst semipoyed to bring up these children on the both which the property of the propert

# THE CORIELL MURDER.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

thief, giving his name as George Gordon, entered the store of Messrs. Blum, Rau & Co., White street, and,

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY, -A few days since

19th inst, the complainant alleges that he detected the prisoner in the act of lowering the property named into a small boat which lay alongside the barge. The ac-cused was committed to answer the charge preferred

of the Institution for the Blind, appeared at the Jeffer-

in that institution, and thereby hastening his death, was discharged yesterday by Justice Dodge, at the Jafferson Market Police Court, the District Attorney concurring in the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence, on a careful examination of the testimony, to hold him. The papers in the case, however, have been reserved by Mr. Hall, District Attorney, in order that they may be laid before the Grand Jury, the contradictory testimony of the complainants being, it is alleged, of such a nature as may lead to their being indicted for perjury.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

nan, a little boy ten years of age, whose parents resid

near the Battery, on Saturday evening. The body has not yet been recovered.

SHAL -A special meeting of the Common Council ras held at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon to make ar

eeding to the second floor of the premises, cooly ex

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-NEW BRUHSWICK, N. J. Trial of Bridget Dergan for the Alleged Murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Coviell at New Market, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Before Judge Peter Vredenburgh.

Bridget Dergan was placed on her trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New Brunswick, N. J., or the alleged murder of Mary Ellen Coriell, wife of Dr. William Wallace Coriell, at New Market, Middlesex county, on the 25th of February last, at midnight. At he time of the alleged deed the prisoner was a domestic rime, as they have been already developed, have creatog of excitement all through the districts adjoining the scene of the tragedy.

it was filled with a crowd of speciators who seemed to take the deepest interest in the proceedings.

on, Attorney General, and Mr. Charles H. Herbert, District Attorney, and the defence of the accused has

changed his old coat for a new one. As Gordon de-scended the stairs and was about going into the street Mr. Abraham Steinam, one of the partners, discovered him and gave chase. He was overtaken and arrested by an officer of the Fifth precinct with the stolen coat on his back. Later in the day Gordon was taken before Justice Hogan, who committed him to the Tombs for trial before the Court of General Sessions. brought into court amid the deepest silence. Her attire consisted of a blue silk bonnet, trimmed with scarlet panel was being called she kept wriing her fingers. She gave few glances around the court. In personal appearance the prisoner does not present any features of ferocity. She has a short foreeks, and rather small eyes, the lids now

a jury was sworn to try the case. The names of the jurors are as follows: —John Harding, Peter A. Van Dewenter, Syms S. Gulick, John Van Dyck, George Grant, Jacob Scudder, Abraham & Myrick, Abraham Mesier, Hugh Timmons, Peter S. Garrison, David Wood, Robert Skutmer.

stairs at Dr. Coriell's robbing the house. They direct her to so to Mr. Little's, which she does. She there gives alarms and after some conversation is admitted, she has Dr. Coriell's child with her in its night clothes. Mr. Little and Mrs. Little converse with her while Mr. Little is preparing to go to Mrs. Coriell's relief. The nature of this conversation will be detailed to you, Mr. Little obtains the assistance of some noighbors and, having procured a light, they proceed to the residence of Dr. Coriell. The defendant follows them. The house is dark. The windows and the doors are closed. They enter the sitting room. Nothing unusual attracts their attention except that a chair is overturned and broken. Mr. Little opens the door which leads from the sitting room to the codroom, and volumes of white smoke gush out. The room seemed to him to be on fire. Believing that Mrs. Coriell was in the room he crawled in on his hands and knees, and, finding the body of the lady, he dragged it out. It was still warm. The limbs were plisable. The head, face, neck, breast and body were covered with outs, stabs and lacerated wounds. The blood flowed away through a mortal wound on the left side of the seck, which tore open the jugular vein. It would appear that Mrs. Coriell struggied for her life. She appears to have defended hemself with he bedelothes and pillows as best she could, but with no avail. The wounds could not have been eliprocession will move at one o'clock to-day, and will consist of the Commissioners and officers of the Police Department, members of the Common Council, officers and members of the Fire Department, city officials, military companies, civic societies and temperance societies. Deceased was a member of Fidelity division Sons of Temperance.

A first bloomer row a. It was because where any other production of the state of the country of

word with my wife when going out that evening that I was not at home at late bedtime that I might not probably be home at late bedtime that I might not probably be home until morning; I cannot say the defendant heard that, but she could have heard it, as she was in the kitchen and the door was open between the two rooms; defendant was not in the habit of sitting with my wife in the sitting room; when I test home that evening my wife was well; when I went out at night I generally left that key in the sitting room door; I went to Louis Custe's, about three miles from my own house; I was detained out all night on medical business; word was brought to me about midnight of the occurrence at my house; went to the house of a neighbor, Roomey D. Buddan, where I had put up my horse; roused him up and got the horse and went home; when I got home I inquired for my wife, and they told me that she had been removed to Issaa ellilyer's; went there and saw the bedy of my wife; she was dead; then went to Mr. Little's; inquired for the child, and found her in Bridget's arms; asked the girl about the murder; she told me two men had called there about half-past seven in the evening and inquired for me; she said Mrs. Corieli fold them I had gone, and mentioned where.

Connel for the prisoner interposed, and said that what she had stated respecting that matter had been reduced to writing by the Coroner before whom her examination was taken under oath. Parole evidence of that could not be given. If the statement was given in evidence by a winess as a witness under eath, the objection to parole evidence respecting it should be allowed.

The Court thought it was a proper question. The witness was only teling what the prisoner said to Dr. Corieli